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### MACRO TO MICRO

Caution - do not approach this magazine with any preconceived ideas For a start, you may be surprised to know that Story-Strips are an international as Cinema or Pop Music. Successful artists and writers are mobile, going where opportunity takes them. Some go abroad, like Illian Bolland, John Bolton, Dave Gibbons and Alan Moore to the States and Keith Watson and Don Lawrence going Dutch. Others come to this country, like Carlos Ezquerra from Spain, now a popular Judge Dredd artist, and Oscar-Zarate from Buenos Aires interpreting Shakespeare. Wherever they travel. their style and ideas go with them, adapted from country to country. They move through a network of publishers who trade in comics, banden dessinees manga fumetti, tebeos and cartoon-strips. This is no small scale operation. Last year the French public bought 22 million B.D. albums and the Japanese buy 1.2 billion manga every year. To ignore this internationalism or to concentrate solely on the superhero genre is to isolate you from the exciting variety Story-Strips have. And ESCAPE has barely started!

From the frontiers of high-powered international publishing we turn to Britain's small press. In households all over the country the next generation of Story-Strip artists and writers are doing-it-themselves, producing photocopy magazines to see their efforts in print. From a two thousand page epic drawn in Tokyo to five copies of a mini-comic drawn in a Liverpool sitting room, they each deserve credit and the best will get it. Many of the ESCAPI. Artists come from the British small press and ESCAPE is an anthology of their short Story-Strips

Stories don't have to be plots; 'plot' is a small piece of land. They can also he a telling of an event, whether true or fictitious, an account, a parration, an anecdote or joke, a report or rumour, a falsehood or a fib, a history or Romantic legend; every Story-Strip has its own terms. ESCAPE seeks to present contemporary British stripwriters, individuals who are aware of what's around them - sometimes with a sense of wonder in everyday life but always with Story-Strips that do not sacrifice insight, humour and well observed characterisation for the sake of naive plotting and sale clicke devices. This is what will bring comics out of the Dark Ages, writers and artists aware of the 'Real World' creating Story-Strips for today. This insure introduces Chris Long, Ed Pinsent and Savage Pencil. More to come. Your many letters and returned Review Panels have been critical and encouraging - thank you. Your suggestions are helping to shape future

issues of this guide to Story-Strips worldwide. If you like ESCAPE, tell your friends, If you don't, tell us!

Avoid the tripe-trap! Think eclectic!

RRAND NEW RD ATOMIC MANGA COVER: CHRIS LONG

HIP! HIP! HERGE!

INTERVIEWS

HUNT EMERSON

JOOST SWARTE

FEATURES

BOOK REVIIE

D.I.Y.B.D.

Snacks with the Stars

JOOST (PRONOLINGED 'YOAST')

SWARTE (SW AS IN SWIM, ARTE AS IN

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55



Ronald was new in town. He'd yet to learn that a weekly read of New Musical Express might prove a useful guide to easier assimilation among local sub-cultural life-forms.

### NME

Buy one and live.

# **EWIDEBOYS**





















ANYWAY - WHEN TERRY TURNED UP THE NEXT FRIDAY, I FELT GUILTY FER NOT FOLLOWIN' 'IM DOWN THE ROAD AFTER THE BIG BUST UP...















VERY SOON'E APPEARED REGULAR AS CLOCKWORK, ALWAYS MAKIN' ME FEEL BAD ABOUT WHA'APPENED - AN'ME TOO SOFT T'SAY NO.



OK, AT THE START I THOUGHT: WHY WORRY? KIP NEVER MISSES THE ODD QUID, BUT THEN WHEN TERRY LET ON THAT HE'D REFUSED KIPPER'S OFFER OF HIS OLD JOB BACK - THAT PUT THE BOOT IN IT FOR ME ...











I'D BEEN A BIT THICK, OUR TERRY 'AD BEEN TORMENT--ING DOZENS OF 'MATES' AROUND KIPPER'S ARCADES





SO TONIGHT, I WAS STUPID ENOUGH TO 'AVE MY PINT IN 'THE CRITERION' AND GUESS WHO ...









### Popular Graphids



AThe Cramps' T-shirt artist Kris Guldio has drawn a new hardcover book, Savoy Dreams, which includes stings starring the group reprinted from Next Big Thing and others fanzines pitus two colour oil paintings, from New Savoy Books. Kris also has plans to work for Red Circle Cornics in the States next

year.

Ever Meulen has a set of five colour postcards distributed via Titan and a new large-format collection of his work published by Futuropolis, Paris.



▲ The Residents' stageshow, seen this summer in Britain, is out in strip form by Heavy Metal's Matt Howarth. Order Das Komix Der Zwei Stadte (A Comic of Two Cities) for \$2.00 postipaid from Howski Studios, PO Box 804, Langhorne, PA 19047, USA.

● The Fosdyke Saga on Radio 2 An epic Northern saga of tripe and men adapted by the prolific Bill Tidy, aided by John Junkin, 5.00 pm Sundaws, Truly British!

SNOOPY the Musical — for those of you that missed it! Charles Schulz's beagle on stage at the Duchess Theatre, London. Does this kind of thing really work?

● Corto Maltese, Hugo Pratt's Romantic adventurer, leads off in his own new quarterly magazine in French from Casterman.

● Anthony Price, fashion designer to the glitterati and remembered for Roxy Music clothes in the seventies and today designing for Bowie and Paul Young amongst others, takes at least some inspiration from reading lots of DC superhero

comics.

• RAW's artists are on show in Japan, where Panter's Jimbo book has sold 9,000 copies. The Japanese sure pick up on things

 EAGLE Annual 1984 has 'Dan Dare' cover and strips by Oliver Frey — surprising to find HIM there!

● Angouleme, France's main International BD Salon or Convention takes place on January 26th to 29th, and Book Fairs including BD happen in Brussels in March and Paris in April. More

quick!



A Serge Clerc was in London recently to design the sleeve of Carmer's about — apparently the characters: Phil Prefetch and Sam Brown star in a new album block. this time Night of the Mocambo (La Nuit du Mocambo) from Humanoides Associes. They will also have their own French TV series moning new illustrations with time action, like the Jame adactation on the BBC. Add on too of all that a Danceteria for Serge on his first visit to the BBC Add on the Danceteria for Serge on his first visit to the BBC Add on the BBC.

 DOG's Andy Johnson and Ollie Howard are drawing regularly for SOUNDS and Ollie's Dad, John, will be illustrating Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" for Qval Projects.

Twelfth Night' for Oval Projects.

Nick Heyward's 'secret' cartoon career — he's drawn a strip called 'The Family' but only for a Japanese



▲ The chisel-chinned Dick Tracy is being played by Warren Beatty in a \$15 million movie due next year directed by Water Hill of The Warriors' and 48 Hrs' fame. Created by Chester Gould in 1931, Dick Tracy was the first true to-life strip detective, bringing to justice a bizarre gallery of criminals.







Hunt Emerson has been involved with underground and alternative comics practically since they began in Britain. From his strips in the early Seventies, he wand not help launch Ar-Zak, the publishing arm of the Birmingham Artis ab. Press. We put out Streetcomix and other fine magazines from 1978 to 1978. Novadays Hunt works with Tony and Carole Bennett on Knockabout, it is occurry is leading underground and he shawing two-quest Prints the Cat. strips for Carole Bennett on Knockabout, this country is leading underground and he shawing two-quest Prints the Cat. strips for Carole Bennett on Knockabout, this country is leading underground and he shawing two-quest Prints the Cat. Strips for the country of the Cat. Strips for the Cat. St

Meanwhile his illustration work has stretched far beyond the comic field, appearing in **Melody Maker**, **Radio Times** and a whole host of biking magazines. He's drawn everything from bikes and boast to videos and computers. To many he is best known for his designs for The Beat, whose bee hived 'Beat Girl' Hunt based on a photo of a Jamacian teen dancing to Prince Bustler's ski a music from the sixties.

I eventually found Hun's place on the outskirts of Birmingham. We joined this friend Bridget for a vegetarian Junch of pepper cheese in wholemea bread in their blue-andy-gleilon paint-spattered kitchen. There is also met Hun's real all located Hun's real all cased Hun's real all located Hun's real lated in their blue-and produced their shall be also the state of the

### P: You're a Newcastle lad — what comics did you read as a kid?

H: I read the **Eagle**, and I read **Look and Leam** for the educational stuff but then I stopped. They didn't make a big impression on me, though I did know the early **MAD** paperbacks with Jack Davis, Wally Wood, Bill Elder—me and my brother used to read them avidly. They were definitely an inspiration when I did start drawing comics. P: When did you start drawing?

H: I've always drawn — it's all I can do. I used to do single cartoons, but I didn't see them as anything other than a

party piece
P: You moved to Birmingham to go to college.

H: Right, in about 1971 to study Fine Art and Painting. I stuck it for a year and then dropped out and fiddled around for a year being a painter. I was very interested in Andy Warhol and the Pop Art aesthetic, using junk material and painting on odder and odder things like bits of sacking and wood. I started getting interested in cheap

printing and blowing up frames from old comics.

P: Your first strips ran in Birmingham's underground paper. Streetpress.

H: Yes and they got around to other papers through the Underground Syndicate — Strange Days and Mother Grumble. I more or less got into print immediately. I had no preconceptions about comics. I saw some early American undergrounds like ZAP comix and suddenly realised what I could do with all these funny little drawings I'd been doing all me life. I got the Penguin Book of Comics and became interested in the whole field. I picked up on Krazy Kat - that was another revelation in terms of comics being poetry. I started buying Marvel comics - I'd never been allowed 'em before, they were 'Horror comics': It was a whole period of discovery and freedom. I didn't trust myself to do just Pure Art like painting, because I didn't know what it was all about. I always had my tongue in my cheek when I was doing it and felt I was putting one over on people. I was more interested in being funny than making any statement, and this applied when I started doing comics. You had something else to hang it on other than intellectual ideas - you had a story. It didn't have to be about anything in

particular — it was all very free and loose.

P: Your early work was like a combination of
Herriman Moscoso Crumb Griffin...

H: Oh yes it was all copied!

P: Everyone starts like that.
H: I still do! If I see something that's good, it's worth

copying.

P: How did you get involved with the Birmingham

P: How did you get involved with the Birmingham Arts Lab Press? H: From being on the dole for a while. I did all sorts of ▷





new comics:

P: It's a curious coincidence that your name, Ar-Zak
is the same name as Moebius' colour strips in Metal

Hurlant.
H: We came up with Ar-Zak cos it sounded right and then a couple of days later we found that Moebius did Ar-Zak. We talked it over and decided to keep it as a tribute to Moebius.

P: The main title was Streetcomix — how many did you publish?

you publish?

H: We did six. We always intended to do more comix, but we ran out of money — and space to store them! The first two were experimental and small-scale. Number 3

was the first proper magazine. We did about 3,000 of that and anywhere from 2,000 to 10,000 of others like Committed Comix.

P: How did you get contributors for Ar-Zak?

It: There wisk a pool of people. All we had to do was manuscule we were found and come and the weet flooded with stuff. There were people like in paid who of move pot the point a pool of the point and the point and the point point a pool, reappear (and the point and the point a point a pool of the point and the point and the point and the first point and the point and the point at the time. There was lost of their stuff corring out but suppose we were also to crystalize it for the greatest exist. We shawys wanted to break away from thatforcal content. We shawys wanted to break away from thatforcal to the point of the point of the point point and the point of the point point and the point and the point point and the point point and the point point and the point point

P: Being your of the cost.

H: Theoretically it should have done! But it also meant you never compromised, you always went for the best and if it was wrong you did it again, But we learnt a whole lot about printing and publishing.

P: Tell me about KAK.
H: Oh you mean the Konventions of Alternative Komiks.



We did not in Birmingham in ''S and one in London in '73 at at the Alf Sallery' in Shartsbury Avenue. Every time I see Bryam Taibot or Dennis Gilford, they say ''What about another KAK I here?'' It would be great in to go to one, but it's too much work organising it. They were a good morale booter: It's sanzarigh that I was only the year before, 1975, at Dennis Gilford's COMICS 101, that all ot of British professional first fine teach other. The energy and relief was amazing — that's the value of these thinse.

P: How had your strips progressed by this time?
H: I'd started using proper stories or trying to, but they were a bit erratic. They still arre! I was never satisfied with the way comics were written, whereas those early

MADs were very satisfying. I still think they're the best ever. Pr. MAD's publisher William Gaines always felt the writer was very important, while today it's the artist who is halled.

who a fluided.

who a fluided by the MCAM Boyr and the expo comps through how important the writters were cog you've got nothing it you haven't got a decent story. That's been the trouble with comes at the way through there to been a rottode with comes at the way through there to been a rotted with comes and the way through the work of the property of the property



Lenny Bruce, Dick Gregory, John Dowie, all sorts of people.

P: You've been drawing for the Goons Preservation Society Journal.

H: Yes and I'm doing the next Goors Show record cover. I'm finding that thring is becoming you important in my comiss. A good correction can say anything and make it fuurny just by the timing. I'm Inding the same thing unity just you then thing, i'm Inding the same thing or three frames, if you take a page over it. Then it works inguit. There's a goage in the new Calculus Call I'm doing with no words, just him doing anything not to turn on the TV set. And it is just Town you can be sufficient to the control of the control of

H-I think the rows Calculus has with his TV are the sort of rows people have with their wives or mates, I see to rows people have with their wives or mates, I see start strip as being a lot about marriage! I try to put in a bit of what people are, not so much what I am myself of interested in the way people argue and talk to each other in one significant and unfinished sentences. People don't listen to each other a lot of the time.

H: When I'm doing dialogue like that you've got people answering a question four frames after It was asked. And people continue their own trains of thought nonly to linkup with other people's thoughts at about dmoments. This where the realism comes into my strips — I leet I'm reflecting the real world and people can't understand that. But drawing the world as you see it is not a case of drawing real trees and buildings, because (in a cool drawing real trees and buildings, because (in a cool



THE VILLAINOUS SHEKEL AND SHARK

P: There's also a healthy dose of fantasy and the absurd in your work.

H: I've always really liked the British eccentric fantasy writers — Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear. And I remember seeing the Doctor Seuss books when I was young and being very interested in the way the drawings wriggle around and the alliteration in the writing. P. After Ar 23k what next.

H: Eventually I went freelance, illustrating. I stopped doing Ar-Zak because it was interfering with my drawing. I was doing less and less. P: Thunderdogs in 1981 is certainly your own longest

story. How did that take you?

H: About three years altogether, on and off. I had a different ending for it every week! I showed Gilbert



Shelton the first half and he liked it. He said Rip Off Press would publish it, so I knew it had a home and I had to tie it down to the right length and finish it.

down to the right length and finish it.

P: Do you find it easy working on other people's stories?

H: It's difficult to get people who can draw to accent the

It its difficult to get people who can drawn to accept the disease of writter 1 lower that from experience. I worked with Paul Filter on "Dogman" and that need worker because Paul was always too percouse as a writer and I because Paul was always too percouse as a writer and I This is what I've god with Tym Mariley dong-Firsin the diseas there, then I chopi tup and pringfly It, turning it into cities. I work the commission of the paul of the cities the paul of the paul of the paul of the Thin is a work with a work of the Thin is a good way to work. But with other people I'm never fully convinced by their scripts. I always this it.

P: You've got a lot of different characters. Have you got a particular favourite?

put a particular and various risk plast row. I used to draw tolks of characters but none of them more han once but over the last two or three years while I've been sorting out how to write proper stories, one of the things you need is a cast of regular identificable characters. Firtin exists by himself For my own strop, i've got a cast; You want a villan, I've got Shekel and Shark. And there is Bill the Burny, Max 21610. At the moment i'm not domy and the proper and

P: Do you find any problems making a living from illustration and not comics?

H: The amazing thing is that I haven't stopped doing comics, cos so many others do when they find they can't ⊳



make a living at it. I haven't got discouraged, I still keep mascohistically stick into it. But it gets more and more difficult to find the time to do strips and so I try not to start things that are not going to be worthwile. I've always got about three strips on the go. The difficult part these days is the stories.

P: How do you work on your strips?

H: It's always very organised. I start in the top left hand corner and see what happens, juggling and scrapping things. Once I know where it's going, I'll sketch out the rest of the strip. I always do my strips very straightforward with all the balloons at the top of the picture. Most of the viewpoints are directly on like you're looking at a stage, because I do believe it's got to be as simple as possible. The trick is to learn to marry the graphic facility that you have and the imagination and ability to draw detail with this absolute clarity. I'm not interested in experimenting with layouts on the page. I'm more interested in experimenting with the ideas in the panels. I've dabbled with page layouts and experimental panels, but I find as I get older it gets simpler and simpler. more and more traditional and straightforward. I'm using almost exclusively the six frames to a page format - you can't get more traditional than that!



P: Do you use a mirror to get those caricatured

H: I use a mirror now and again for expressions, but if there isn't a mirror about. I'll just take it out of my head. I know my drawings are very lively and elastic — it's like handwriting the way they come out. I get the shapes from the natural way my hand travels, like when you! we writing. A sort of signature comes through in the lines all the time. P: How did you get involved with Knockabout?

H. I lawe Carole Bennett from some time ago, when she used from a bookship in Birmingham, and I knew Tory from when he was distributing the Freak Brothers' comit. They contacted me when they were starting Knockabout Comites. The first oxighe had quite all of US stuff, but from No. 3 they started to have a strict editorial policy. They are still encouraging people to do what they want to do, but they're very ruthless in what they turn down these days—they've got to be, And got involved. It's not being involved without being fraincalible.

responsible!
P: Your Big Book Of Everything is now out from
Knockabout but you've been talking about it for

years...

H: Yes, originally it was going to be a series of pseudoscientific pieces, but now it's all sorts of stuff. I couldn't think of a better name. I found I had around 150 pages, so

there's enough for a second book.

P: I believe you're also thinking of a Firkin book.

H: Yes, there's three years' worth, about 45 of them.

P: Did you create Firkin?
H: Flesta already had a cat called Firkin and they suggested doing a strip. It started in January 1980.
Firkin's a smutty little devil! There was a lot of dublous everborows raised when I first look it on, because of it

being for Fleata and it being a 'diffry comfe.' But I don't feel at all guilty about it, I think it Sumy, it's got the right sort of controversial bite, more salitical than sexist. As for my own strips 'I've never fet happy doing dops and violence comix, like everyone expected in the Underground Press days. I suppose cost 'I've above wanted to be liked. Ilike to do stuff I wouldn't be ashamed to show one must.

P: How about political strips like Cliff Harper?
H: I don't know how to do them. I'm only really happy

doing absurd fantasy stuff.

P: You've been working on animation recently.

H: Right a KP Skips TV commercial with Cucumber Studios. I devised new characters. It was great fun. P: Had you done animation before?

H: I did a bit with Suzy Varty when I was working for the Beat. I did their first two albums, devised the image and characters. I also did a sleeve for the Equators on Stiff Records. The "Mod"-type stuff still comes through that's where Punk influenced me, it's more angular and

graphic than before.

P: What do you draw with?

F: What do you braw with:

It use a brush. That's something I learnt from working
at the Arts Lab, the techniques. Fibre tips you can just
about get away with, but Rotrings and Biros are No No's.
Such a large part of it is knowing how it will reduce,
whether it will print properly, getting your lettering right
so people will read it.

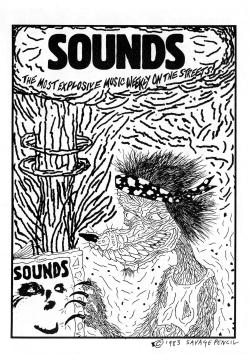
P: Do you watch much telly like Calculus?!
H: I hardly watch it at all. The only thing I watch regularly

is Bilko.
P: You've been accepted by the biking fraternity.
How did this come about?
H: A few years ago I had a little 90cc Honda monkee-bike.

automatic clutch and fold away and I got a licence for it — licenced to lill. If the time I was surrounded by hisse — Chris Welch had two, Dave Hatton had three, my girlifriend had a BWW 50.0 50 I found myself dawing for Bitle, Which Bitle?, Superbitle, etc. and generally learning about bitles, until now! That familie with the boting world without being a practising member. Bridget's got this really keen Hond 125 Yard vi Althon themsel's toy at lot of poke for a "small" bible.) Although "I'm licensed to ride!, I've only done so twice. It scars mer rigid! I'm



Hunt Emerson's Big Book of Everything is published by Knockabout, price £3.95.



CALCULUS AND HIS T.V. SET HAVE BEEN HAVING A GOOD OLD CHIN WAC ABOUT THE PHILOSOPHICAL NATURE OF CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES...

HUNT EMERSON? and POKKETTZ























BUT WHY IS IT THAT



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#### Charley's War



episodes of this moving First World War series from Battle weekly. Set in the trenches, it recreates the horror and futility of war and is largely based on actual incidents. The story's lead, Charley Bourne, is no 'Kraut'-killing hero out for blood accompanied by letters and cards to and from his family. Dramatic fiction that is factual, and unnerving. Can you imagine the effect of this book if it had been published after the War? Titan Books £3.50 68 pages

and thunder, but an ordinary Perfect Bound Softback RALPH EDNEY .....

be an uncompromising po-faced cynic with an almost constant angular profile but don't let that out you off. He acts as straight man for the hideous puns, visual and verbal, that Edney can throw at him. Edney a cartoonist on the Islington Gutter Press, has had a field day taking great pleasure in losing the 'plot' almost completely in every

Lazarus may not be a character

you like immediately. He seems to

Lazarus Lamb in The Riddle of the Sphincter reference and joke you can imagine. Lazarus tries to collect on an insurance policy and on the way runs across Andy Capp and Flo, Bristow even Tintin Michelangelo's David, A curious blend of cartoon and photoreference drawing styles in this love story' packed with hidden meanings

□ Pluto Press £2.95 100 pages Perfect Bound Softback.

#### DAN PEARCE IMMENSION Drain Pig and the Glow Boys in 'Critical Mess'.

.. WELL HE WAS APTER MY HANDRAG WASN'THE? I WAS AT MY LAST GASP I CAN TELL YOU, WHEN THE BRAVE POLICEMAN TACKLED THE BEAST WAS HE KNOWN TO YOU? DRAIN PIG ? CERTAINCY NOT NATURALLY I HAD HEARD OF HIS

An anti-hero for the anti-nuclear eighties. In this first book from new cartoonist Pearce. Danny the Underpig joins the Glow Boys, a prison, workforce at a nuclear power station. Bit by bit the authorities' negligence and greed pave the way for a 'meltdown'. The



drawing is reminiscent of Steve Rell and R. Crumb and the story keeps you reading with good characters and some touching moments. A sequel is planned for next year. Can't wait!

□Junction Books £1,95 100 pages Perfect Bound Softback.

# BOOK REVUE

THE COMIC ADVENTURES OF FELIX THE CAT IMMINIMUM



This collection suffers only from the lack of an introduction. For the record. Otto Messmer created his plucky black cat in 1915 for Pat Sullivan's animation studio, which released the first Felix cartoon film in 1919. Felix was the first animated animal to be adapted into comics in 1923, when Messmer (under contract to Sullivan) began his newspaper strips. In these strips dated 1934, Felix is alone on the road looking for a home. On his way he brings good luck to a struggling painter, helps capture a bankrobber and by various mishaps and coincidences ends up back with his family. Felix is a charming and entertaining character on screen and on

paper. Determined Productions Inc. £3.25 128 nages Perfect Bound Softback Import.

CLIFE HARPER's anarchist graphics and strips, as seen in City Limits and Knockabout, are collected in The Education of Desire with an interview by Adam Cornford. Published by Anarres. CHARLES PEATTIE is completing his first colour cartoon story titled Whatever Happened to Janet and John, Published next Spring by Pluto Press, GILBERT SHELTON's Wonder Warthog leaps forth into the next collection published by Knockabout, Shakespeare's King Lear is the next from Oval Projects

illustrated by IAN POLLOCK.









#### 







This is a considerable improvement on last year's Macbeth. Zarate has made the positive decision to make the characters identifiable in what is an involved tragedy. He presents a cast of individual actors, each with a distinctive look. Some may find his choice of colours gaudy. Perhaps they are not suitable to the mood of certain parts of the drama, but this vibrancy reflects the artist's South American tradition. His drawing style reveals his training in Buenos Aires by Hugo Pratt and Alberto Breccia and his association with fellow pupils. Munoz and Sampayo.

Zarate uses his vivid imagination to explain and expand upon the meaning of the text. As Othello describes his life in Africa, exotic birds and jungle foliage materialise, only to disappear as his tale ends. There is some clever Business with an impish monkey and a tiger cub,

dialogue. At one stage Othelich has it if and lago is distorted into a ghoulish demon, vivid green. Zarate learnt that epilepitic apparently see green when having fits. He captures well the play's mood of jealousy, people are not what they seem. Shatteed mirrors, effections in water, court masks, Blanca (tallant for white) drawn as black woman— all vasuly enrich Shakespeare is words and players the duplicity of the players.

but beyond mix Satatal relax, Satata

Oval Projects £4.50 130 pages Softback Perfect Bound

## **BOOK REVUE**

JAN STRNAD and RICHARD CORBENIIIIIIIIII Mutant World

Admirers of Corben's pneumatic 'Rowlf' and 'Den' in Heavy Metal won't be disapointed with his lush colours and cartoon realism on this compilation. The series was originally drawn for the Spanish 1984 magazine (horribly translated for the American 1984 from Warren). Strnad's words are restored here to tell his story of dopey Dimento, just another hungry mutant in search of a meal. who falls for a deceptive woman and becomes a guinea-pig in a plan to repopulate the world. No great surprises here, but polished if somewhat dated fare, at least with more depth and humanity than Corben's recent mediocre 'Den' sequel

☐ Fantagor Press £4.95 80 pages Perfect Bound Softback Import

Here are a few other gift ideas found in warm bookshops on wet

days: THE BAINY DAY BIFF Mick Kidd and Chris Garratt, £2.95, Pavement Press. IF Steve Bell, £2.50 Methuen. Nemesis The Warlock Pat Mills and Kevin O'Neill, £3.95, Titan. THE BEST OF FAT FREDDY'S CAT Gilbert Shelton, £4.50, Knockabout. MORE FRUSTRATION Claire Bretecher, £3.95, Methuen, I, LEONARDO Raiph Steadman, £9.95, Jonathan Cape, THE BEST OF EAGLE Edited by Marcus Morris, £6.95, Mermaid. VALERIAN Christin and Mezieres 3 albums of this successful French science fiction series now in English AMBASSADOR OF THE SHADOWS, WORLD WITHOUT STARS and WELCOME TO ALFLOLOL, £2,50 each, Dargaud import. ZANY AFTERNOONS Bruce McCall, £4.95, Pan. ASTERIX and SON Uderzo, £2.95. Hodder and Stoughton, Plus new annuals of GILES, THE FOSDYKE SAGA, THE BASH STREET KIDS and many more favourites. And incidentally THE NAUGHTY NINETIES a saucy Pop-Up book, £5.95, Collins





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# FAST FICTION FACTS

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This is a selection from the hest of the wide range of small press magazines. If you produce your own, send a copy to the Editors to be included in this section, space permitting. These and a great deal more can be hought from the Fast Fiction Table at the hi-monthly Comic Marts at Westminster Hall (12 noon December 10th and February 4th - admission free), where artists, writers and editors meet from all over the country.



BRADLEY THE BEAR FROM BURNT STICK 4 BY GRAHAM COUSINS Norman also publishes under the (temporarily) 156 Munster Road.

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the original story-strip anthology with regulars Phil Elliott, Eddie Campbell, Alan Gaulton and Ed Pinsent plus newcomers Howard Stangroom and Russell Christian

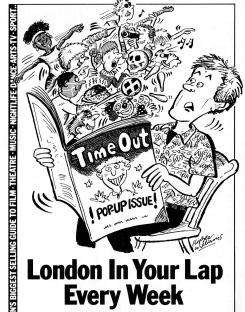
▼ with his persecuted 'Fred Herring'.



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# Hip! Hip! Hergé!

are without doubt the best known and best loved cartoon books from Europe. Their popularity is literally worldwide No other artist has everted such an influence on European Story-Strips as Herge, who directly guided and encouraged his contemporaries in The Brussels School and today has inspired a new generation. The Clear Line. While we are aware that some of them are unavailable in translation, that is no excuse for not telling you about them. No appreciation of Herge's greatness can be complete without an understanding of their work. Herge's art is alive and contemporary and with this article we bring Herge from the Forties and Fifties into the Eighties.



IN THE LAND OF THE SOVIETS (1929)

#### TINTIN IN COLOUR

Tintin had begun in 1929 as a simple black and white strip in a Brussels newspaper, but from as early as 1930 the strips were reprinted in books, with well over 100 pages. Tintin was one of the first newspaper strips to appear in book form, an innovation that transformed the public's view of Story-Strips in Belgium and France, by allowing them to read the stories complete. Up until 1942 Herge had mostly worked alone on the adventures, but by that time the paper shortage caused by the War forced him to reconsider the design of the books



to fit the present familiar format of 62 pages in full colour. The Tintin books were printed in colour because the inks were cheaper than the paper and because they made the thinner editions more attractive. This second innovation became the model for all Story-Strip albums to follow and led him to seek help with the extra work. His first assistant was a certain Alice Devos who helped him with the colour reeditions of The Shooting Star in 1942 and The Black Island The Broken Ear and The Crab with the Golden Claws in 1943 published at the height of the War.

■ Edgar P. Jacobs Later that year he began working with one of his most influential colleagues, the energetic Edgar P. Jacobs had given Herge some advice on colouring techniques Now they worked together, often helped by Herge's wife, on the redrawing and colouring of the pre-War albums Tintin in the Congo and The Blue Lotus which appeared anew in 1946. Jacobs was no mere assistant; his rigourous attention to detail in setting and costume was absorbed by Herne who has said, 'Jacobs taught me a great deal.' Jacobs was closely involved with the new version of King Ottokar's Sceptre, and was responsible for the intricate backgrounds and the uniforms of the Syldavian palace quards Jacobs' operatic background inspired Herge to create his prima donna, Bianca Castafiore - Herge himself hated opera! Jacobs re-b

Jacobs. They had met in 1942 when WOOU-HOUW-OU-OU-OU-WOOUUH! **△BIANCA CASTAR** STAGED BY SNOWY FROM THE SEVEN CRYSTAL BALLS



designed her costumes and wrote the notes to her famous 'Jewel Song'. Herge also sometimes said that Jacobs' larger-than-life manner gave him many ideas for the blustery Captain Haddock.

Jacobe had graduated from the Conservatory of Nuclic in Brussels and had sung bartione with the Lille Opera in France, while studying Art. The outbreak of War ended his singing career, so he returned to his drawing. He took over Alex Paymond's Flash Gordon in the children's weekly Bravo and completed an episode, before launching the property of the period of the property spent his affernces on his own strips, helpling. Herge in the mornings.

The new adventure of Tintin at this time was The Seven Crystal Balls begun on December 16th 1943 in the Brussels newspaper Le Solr (The Evening Paper). Herge and Jacobs worked together on this story, discussing the plot and layouts. Jacobs came up with the

title and concept of The Seven Crystal Balls. The Liberation of the Belgian capital in September 1944 interrupted Tintin's exploits, as Herge was dropped from Le Soir. because he had continued to publish his stories during the Occupation. His exile ended two years later and his tale was concluded, when a weekly Tintin magazine was launched, which took up the story from where it had been left off with the second part, Prisoners of the Sun. Jacobs contributed greatly to this book, which was serialised in colour for the first time in the centre pages of Tintin. All the albums to come appeared this way.

In late 1947, after almost two years on Tintin weekly, Jacobs left to pursue his own career. He developed the characters from The U-Ray into his stirring science fiction series. Blake and Mortimer, Captain Franis Blake of British Intelligence and Professor Philip Mortimer solve baffling mysteries in his meticulousy crafted thrillers, which an almostide Tintin in the

weekly. More dramatic and serious than Tintin, the stories combine suspense, mystery, the occult and even archaeology and deal with important post-World War Two SF themes such as nuclear holocaust, alien invasion and mind control None of the ten albums have been translated into English, partly because of their abundant text, though their rich quality and detail have made them a huge success throughout Europe, adapted into radio plays and records. Jacobs' research and realism are outstanding, notably in The Yellow Mark set in a then-contemporary

fitties London. In his view, "what strikes me the most in Herge's drawings is their extraordinarily lively quality. His genius lay largely in this ceaseless energy in whatever he draw."

### ■THE HERGE STUDIOS Jacobs' leaving prompted Herge

to start forming his Studios; he no longer wished to take on the enormous task of creating the new Tintin stories alone. The Herge Studios were founded from 1950 and it seems were run along the lines of an animation studio. The rooms were clean, open and modern and there was an astonishingly friendly atmosphere almost like a commune. Over the years Herge grouped together a dozen dedicated staff, whose work lay in three main areas: improving and modernising Herge's earlier strips: working on numerous Tintin spin-offs like calendars, greeting cards and other publicity materials and of course assisting Herge with his new adventures. To understand the role the Studios played, we should explain how Herge worked. It was still Herge who did all the vital preliminary work on the stories



1. THE ROUGH SKETCH



3. THE INKED FRAME





and it is remarkable how close his first conceptions are to the finished product. Starting from a simple tenline plot, he would sketch the layouts of each page and enrich it with gags, cliff-hangers and new characters as he went along, developing a sort of film storyboard'. 'People ask me which is more important - the writing or the drawing. In my case, neither. Words and pictures arise simultaneously, one completing and explaining the other Wherever possible, the narrative is told through dialogue and characters' interaction rather than lengthy captions. This initial step is the most difficult and timeconsuming; often Herge had to start the story again from scratch.

the story again from scratch. The penciling is the next stage. This is when the real drawing work. This is when the real drawing work begins, as Herge, referring to his layouts, would draw furfously, trying to put across as much expression and movement as possible. "Sometimes I became so absorbed in my drawing, that so absorbed in my drawing, that ye pencil would go through the paper!"

Then from the pencilled page Herge traces off the best pose, the clearest, simplest, most expressive line, trying to preserve all the spontaneity of his first sketch. One by one each frame is traced and transferred to the actual artwork. Tracing his drawings enables Herge to position them accurately in the frame, allowing space for dialogue. It is at this point that his assistants come in. Up till now, he has only indicated the backgrounds interiors, landscapes, architecture, vehicles. The Studios add these, referring to magazines and photographs: photo-reference is an important part of Herge's technique. Following Jacobs' example, Herge requires the maximum of detail but not so as to weigh down the drawings. They should be simple and remain faithful to Herge's style.

The inking stage follows, once herge has checked and corrected all the pencils. He inks all the main characters himself, leaving his assistants to 'dress' them, particularly military types, and ink is checked, simplified and typed, so that the speech balloons can be calculated and inked in.

calculated and inked in.
The final stages done by the
Studios are the colouring on greyblue proofs with the black line
printed separately on a clear overlay
or cell, and the lettering and sound
effects, also on their own overlay,
one for each translation. Herge
closely supervised every step of this
process, leaving nothing to chance.

#### ■ THE BRUSSELS SCHOOL

The Studios' three most valuable members were Bob de Moor, Jacques Martin and Roger Leloup. Together with E.P. Jacobs and Herge they are known as 'The Rrussels School'.



Bob de Moor, Herge's right-hand man, joined the Studios in April 1950 and remains there to this day. At the pencilling stage he would often sketch crazy poses and expressions of the characters, which Herge posed for himself! They did hundreds of these, from the simplest movement of a hand answering a phone to Haddock as a young sailor and Professor Calculus at the age of six! 'Herge could recreate the whole life of his characters. including episodes that weren't in the albums.' For other references for the decor of the strips, de Moor used the furniture, lamps. doorknobs, in fact practically everything in the modern Studios. Born in Antwerp, de Moor had started as an animator before setting up his own studio producing Flemish strips. He created strips for Tintin weekly, which included the zany police inspector Barelli,

swashbuckling Corl the Ship's Boy A

and gag strips with Calculus

'cousin' Professor Balthazar.

●The young Jacques Martin joined Tintin magazine in 1948. like Jacobs a graduate from Bravo weekly. His experience in engineering, aeroplane and theatre design came in handy for his work on the backgrounds and details of the Tintin adventures, when he officially joined the Studios in February 1954. He was involved on both the drawing and the story of The Calculus Affair and The Red Sea Sharks. Martin was a member of the Studios till 1972 and Herge beloed and influenced him, giving him sound advice on his own strips. As a voungster Martin had decided on a career as a cartoonist after reading the Tintin adventure. Cloars of the Pharaoh. His best known character is Alix, a young Gallic chieftain who is adopted by a Roman but is torn by conflicting lovalties. His adventures

with his companion, Enak the >

Egyptian, are set in various Mediterranean countries around 50 BC and still appear in **Tintin** weekly. His classical drawing style is the result of extensive research and his text, though wordy, is refined and literate. Four **Alix** stories were published in 1971 by Ward Lock, London.



reading Tintin and entered the Studios in 1954 at the age of 16. He began by modernising the aeroplanes and colouring the second colour edition of The Black Island, the first abum he had read as a child. He became one of Herge's leading colourists, helping on Alls, and other series too. With in 1969 to create his Japanese-style space fantasy, the ravishing Yeko Tsuno, for Spirou weekly in 1970.

#### ■ LA LIGNE CLAIRE

The artists of the Brussels School broke down the barrier between realism and caricature, combining them into a fresh approach. Their strips were read by thousands of youngsters, including many of today's most important creators. Popular cartoonist Claire Bretecher confesses, 'I was brought up on Tintin, like everyone from my ageroup.' Jacques Tardi, translated in RAW, has said that reading Explorers on the Moon made him take up strip-writing. 'Herge influenced me by his work towards readability. simplification of the image,



putting aside aesthetic precocupations in lavour of narration' Concern for clear story-telling was paramount to Herge. Figures, objects, backgrounds, everything in his panels are drawn in the same precise outline. There is no distracting rendering or superishous shading effects. He says, I think the biggest difficulty with strips is necessary and sufficient to understand the story, nothing understand the story, nothing

This clarity of word and picture has become a language common to a whole generation of readers and has appealed recently to a number of artists across Europe untrained by Herge. They each simulate different aspects of the Brussels School, working within its affect own ends. Though they belong to no movement, they have become known as a group as 'La Ligne Calaire' (The Clear Line). This name

more, nothing less,

comes from 'De Klare Lijn', the Dutch title invented by Joost Swarte of a catalogue for an exhibition on Herge in 1977. The name fitted and has been accepted, What follows is an introduction to some of the main artists of The Clear Line.



▲ Marc Smeets set the ball rolling in Holland with his quirky sketches and illustrations in Herge's early style. They were drawn in the early seventies during the flourishing Dutch Underground.

Joost Swarte re-discovered
 Tintin's world through Smeets and
 developed what Smeets had begun
 into his personal strips. See
 Interview page 46.

Ted Benoit in France came to comics from his studies in Film, when he used to watch two or three hundred films a year, mostly American detective flicks. He started his BD career in 1972 and changed to Clear Line after seeing French translations of Smeets. Swarte and others, 'I changed my drawing and storytelling style because I wanted to get closer to the story and the best storyteller is still Herge, His drawing is incredibly expressive. A face for example is reduced to a few lines which you can play with ad infinitum.' His detective hero is a Clark Gable look-alike by the name of Ray Ranana, a play also on 'Ray-Ban' sunglasses and 'banane'. French slang for quiff. He stars in the

100-page album Berceuse Electrique (Electric Lullaby) which includes numerous Film Noir references such as "The Big Sleep". Benoit researches his settings, gelting first hand information; for Electric Lullaby he even joined a cultilaby He's also drawn single page humour strips for Metal Hurfant, 'Bingo Bongo' and his latest series, Cite

■Lumlere(Light City) is due soon in A Suivre, coloured by the Studios. ●The Floc'h Brothers are also from France. Jean-Claude Floc'h (flock') draws tales of mystery and murder written by Francois Riviere in the best Agatha Christile tradition. In the style of Jacobe? The Yellow







Mark, they are set in England in the fittles and are rich in intrigue and nostalgic decor. Bather than Tintin's adventurous stories, Floch prefers the comedy of manners. The Castafiore Emerald, attracted to its static elements. I would like to be able to impress the reader with a story which takes place around.









A Jean-Louis Floch followed his younger brother's lead and draws Les Jacopos, traditional adventures of a circus family, for the children's comic Astrapi. He debuted in Metal Hurlant where he draws more original strips written by Jean-Luc Fromenthal. If the Herose



▲Theo Van Den Boogard believes that Herge's comedy style can be used for a different purpose to the original. With fellow Dutchman Wirm T Schippers he created in 1976 the pompous Jack Benny-like Leon Van Oukel. His misunderstandings and

style is reduced to an instrument, anything is possible today or inthe future. It can be used to create new contemporary images.' One of these strips was translated in the August '82 Heavy Metal, 'Right Smack in The Middle Of The Cold War'.



faux pas are constantly upsetting delicate sensibilities and causing idiotic slapstick like the Thompson Twins. The grotesque strips are full of chaotic tableaux. Two colour collections have appeared so far.



ADomenic He draws regularly for Metal Hurlant in a traditional style very similar to Jacobs and Martin. His main characters are Lou Rocky, set in a cock-culture "apres Ehies" and Marc Mathieu, who features in several colour adventure albums. Heavy Metal has run a number of his stories; see Sept. "9, Oct. "80, March 191, Jan. "82 for examples. Daniel Torres. The Clear Line Daniel Torres. The Clear Line

has spread to Spain where the 'Linea Clara' even has its own magazine. Cairo, presenting both masters like Jacobs and newcomers like J.C. Floc'h. Of the new native artists, young Torres aged 25 has emerged as 'the Spanish Swarte'. His two best albums are: Opium which unleashes his sado. masochistic Mandrake, Sir Opium, onto the streets of a futuristic Barcelona; and the full-colour Triton now in A Suivre, starring space hero. Roco Vargas who saves Earth from a terrible drought. Though rather straightforward in story, his work displays a flair for delirious perspective and deceptively classical design.

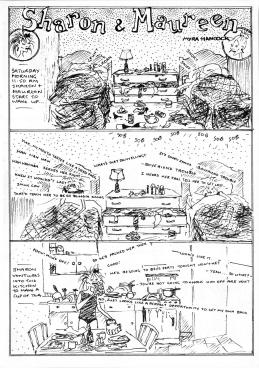
O Many other artists besides these are working in The Clear Line, as Herge's impact on European Story-Strips continues to be felt to this day, But one can't help wondering what Herge would have made of Tintin's new relatives!

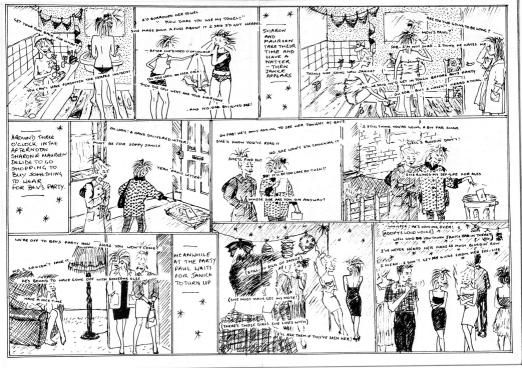
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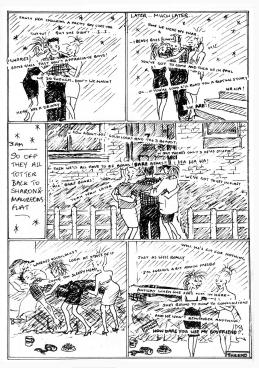
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### ND NEW R.D.

This is a selection of some of the larger circulation strip magazines worldwide. All the European magazines are in their respective languages, but don't let that put you off discovering what they're like.

OAMERICA COMPANY LOVE AND ROCKETS 2 opens with Jamie Hernandez' zesty novel 'Mechanics': witty and full of character like New Wave meets Archie! His brothers. Bert and Mario round it off with short strips. £1.90 from specialist outlets. RAW 6 is out January '84 with lots more pages. Highlights include 20 pages from Munoz and Sampayo, Charles Burns' 'Marriage Made In Hell', a 13-page Jimbo story by Panter and Marc Caro's debut.▼



RAW ONE-SHOT 2 now out, a collection of Sue Coe's radical illustration titled How To Commit Suicide In South Africa. Both from specialist shops. STOP! is a one-dollar newsprint comedy magazine with the obnoxious Bosko by John Holmstrom, Heavy Metal's videogame columnist, plus Pete Bagge, Bruce Carleton, features and interviews. 7 has Zipov's Bill Griffith Send some dollars for samples to PO Box 529. Old Chelsea Station, New York 10113, WEIRDO 7. R. Crumb's '80s culture comic. 'The Magazine with Hairy Sweaty Eveballs'. An off-the-wall mixture of polished and primitive stuff, with Spain, Armstrong, Friedman, Kaz and Crumb's excellent 'Uncle Bob's Mid-Life Crisis', £1.95 from good stockists.



KAPUT 4 and 5 are polished small press magazines promoting young newcomers, many with promise like JAN, 4 proved so. successful that many of the artists left to work for Metal Hurlant; even so Thierry Joor has pulled together a fine fifth issue. Pro covers by Swarte (4) and Munoz (5), Order direct for 125 Belgian francs including post from Mr Joor, 60 ave Louise, 1050 Brussels.

OBRITAIN KNOCKABOUT 6 has a Cliff Harper cover and strip for its 1984 issue. Inside Hunt Emerson and others including Myra Hancock and Theo Door (?) 95p plus post from 249 Kensal Road, London W10, 2000 AD is looking good with Pat Mills' intelligent writing on the Celtic hero 'Slaine' drawn by Mike McMahon and the infernal 'Nemesis the Warlock' drawn by Kevin O'Neill.

OFRANCE CIRCUS has just completed the first of three stories of 'Rael' created by former 2000 AD artist Colin Wilson. best known for his art on 'Judge Dredd' and 'Roque Trooper', His new series will be set in the Boer War. 130 pages, monthly, 20 FF plus post from 5 rue Cochin, 75005 Paris. HURRA! is a new 116 page monthly launched this January by the progressive news magazine Actuel and edited by the energetic Marc Voline, former editor of Metal Hurlant. After he was fired, many of Metal's top artists such as Frank Margerin and Loustal followed him to this fresh venture. Marc promises an international line-up, including

Burns, Swarte, Meulen and Mariscal. METAL HURLANT meantime are stretching their resources with two new 80-page companion titles. RIGOLO, a humour monthly and AVENTURE, an adventure quarterly originally to be titled CASABLANCA. No more news vet. PLACID ET MUZO 7 showcases these two Degenerate Artists' disturbing graphix alongside drawings by Willem and Bazooka Gang's Olivia Clavel. No verbals, all visuals, B/W A5 size, independently published and definitely not placid! 18 FF plus post from Jean-François Duval 10 rue Boulard 75014 Paris A SUIVRE, FLUIDE GLACIALE, METAL HURLANT, PILOTE, SPIROU and TINTIN are all on sale in Hachette's Bookshop, 4 Regent

Place, London W1. OHOLLAND ... EPPO is a full-colour children's weekly with new art by British veterans Keith Watson of Dan Dare on a football strip and Don Lawrence:

of Trigan Empire on Storm. So that's where they've gone! Storm's first album (of 10!) was published in England last year. For more details contact Meerten Welleman, Oberon. BV. Postbus 6003, 2001 HA Haarlem

■ JAPAN See page 43

OYUGOSI AVIA YU-STRIP monthly mixes classic Yugoslav strips with new talent influenced by America and Europe. Would you believe Boy George



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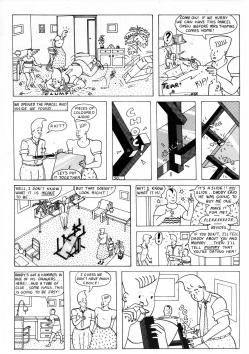
















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I want... I want a car ... HEY NOIE! I want a car because ... I want a car because I want ... new leer Slurp slurp to Feel ... HALO DARLING FANCY A QUICK COR LOOK AT CIMERE HEY BLONDIE I'M TALKING To you.

'Manga' or Story-Strips make up more than a quarter of magazine and book sales in Japan. More paper is used per year for manca. than for toilet paper! Read by all ages, they sell in their millions. Most titles are weekly and as thick as a telephone directory. The Japanese reader takes twenty minutes to read an average 320-page book, that's 3.75 seconds per page! Printed in black and white on cheap coloured newsprint, they feature ten to twenty page episodes of serials. which are reprinted complete in small paperbacks. The Japanese draw themselves with violently exaggerated expressions and surprisingly, large round eyes, not in the slanted way you might expect. Dynamic speed lines add explosive energy and great power to even mundane images.

Now there is a chance to sample one of the many successful manga serials with the English translation of Hadashi No Gen (Barefoot Gen) by Keiji Nakazawa. Barefoot Gen (hard G as in 'get') is about young Gen Nakaoka and his family, who endure wartime life in Hiroshima under a military government, only to become victims of the first atomic homb dropped on August 6th, 1945 and its aftermath of devastation. Nakazawa's Hiroshima is not some imagined or researched version; it is based on his own childhood experiences. He was only six when the bomb fell and like Gen he lost his father, sister and brother in the holocaust and struggled to survive with his mother. Though tragic and brutal, Gen's story shows great love and compassion and is a moving tribute to the human spirit. Nakazawa and Gen are both survivors and fighters. As Nakazawa explains 1 named my main character Gen (meaning 'roots' or 'source') in the hope that he would become a source of strength for a generation of mankind that can tread the charred soil of Hiroshima barefoot and feel the earth beneath their feet, that will have the strength to say 'No' to war and nuclear weapons... I myself would like to live with Gen's strength - that is my ideal and I will continue pursuing it through my work...

It was after World War Two that

# ATOMIC MANGA

the first Japanese comics were published, when the Occupation infroduced American-comics to the countin, Nakazawa's first fastwags the 250-page New Tressure Island by Osaniu Tezzia. Island by Osaniu Tezzia the root influential figure in manga-and Japanese amination. His work was Nakazawa's main rispiration, though he also read secondarial copies of Blandle, Disery titles copies of Blandle, Disery titles

Fransisco. The English translation has proved difficult, not least because Japanese books readback to front and from right to left. Pages had to be taken apart and repasted.

Barefoot Gen has been adapted into three live-action films and an opera, and now Nakazawa is at work on a feature length animated version. While Raymond Brigos' louching carboon fiction



as he could, while working as a sign painter. At the age of 22 he went to Tokyo, where he made his first professional sale and worked on various boys' adventure series, The idea of Barefoot Gen came from 'Ore Wa Mita' (I Saw Iff) published in September 1972 in Shonen Janou (Young Jump). His editor encouraged him to expand his autobiographical strip into Barefoot Gen which began in June 1973, and when complete totalled over eighteen hundred pages. One third of the story has been translated in two paperback books by Project Gen, a group of volunteers based in San

When The Wind Blows deals in a reserved way with the effects of nuclear war on an English couple isolated in their rural home, Nakazawa's work comes across with wider scope and overwhelming emotion set in the city of

Hirostima.

Sarefoot Gen Volumes 1 (284 pages) and 2 (342 pages) cycle pages of the Spot Osean including postage groot Educomics. Box 40246. San Francisco. CA 94140 USA, Para available, Gen of Hirosthima 256 pages. 1 is soft out, and 15 good pages out out out. 15 good pages out. 15 go



















Interview by Paul Gravett

Swarte's work mixes Herge's traditional clarity of story and drawing with a strong dose of perverse humour and urban life. Using this unsettling combination, he rejects cloying nostalgia and forces the reader to do double-takes. At first glance his strips look innocent, stylish and Tintin-like, but they contain bizarre details and on closer reading a modern satirical edge

Swarte has left behind the political messages of his Underground work of the early seventies and has developed into an observer (but not a commentator) on the morals and culture of society. He has realised that politics are not universal. He does not make narrow political statements, but prefers personal observations of humanity, that anyone can relate to.

Swarte had recently moved back from Brussels to Haarlem, Holland, where I talked with him in his new studio, cluttered with books, prints and posters and other belongings still to be unpacked. We'd lunched on Gouda cheese omelettes and salad. Since his self-portraits he has shaved off his moustache and now wears his hair short. As well as his good taste in comics, he enjoys a rich variety of music - Screaming Jay Hawkins, Madness, Ry Cooder, Tex-Mex, Calvoso, Blues, African and more,

#### P: I believe you got back from a visit to New York just recently?

J: Yes, I did a lecture at the School of Visual Arts where Art Spiegelman, Will Eisner and Harvey Kurtzman teach. I showed many different aspects of my work with slides - title lettering, comics covers, posters, ways of binding books, as various as possible

#### P: You were born on December 2nd 1947.

J: Right, in Heemsteede, close to Haarlem, I grew up here and went to the Academy of Industrial Design in Eindhoven to study design. But I left after 31/2 years, when I was 21, you weren't given the freedom I wanted. Also if you are an Industrial Designer and want to have results from your ideas, you have to deal with businessmen and in those days that was quite hard. In the last few years there is more freedom; that's an advance for today's designers. Also we were out on strike, like everyone else in 1968. I knew I wasn't going to be a designer.

#### P: Were you drawing comics at that time?

J: When I lett the Academy. First I made an exhibition of my 'Pop Art' in a gallery in Eindhoven which was quite successful and I started doing comics. I first saw American Underground strips in a magazine called Aloha - Robert Crumb and Willem (Bernard Holtrop) were my first influences. My earliest strips were in a magazine called De Andere Krant (The Other Paper). They didn't come out that regularly and I had more work! Other papers weren't interested, so I decided to start my

own magazine, called Modern Papier. I liked the idea of publishing and getting a direct response from people and contact with other artists. It held out for ten issues. starting in 1971 and then it was too much of an administrative hassle and the print bill was rising. I began with 600 and ended up with 1500 - not so bad when you do it all yourself

P: You also started drawing for Tante Leny (Aunt Leny), the leading Dutch Strip Magazine. J: Yes, they also started in 1971 and were based in the Hague, It was started by the artist Evert Geradts and ran

for 25 issues.

P: Did you have any say in what appeared in Tante Leny?

J: No, it was mostly Evert Geradts and Aart Clerkx in Amsterdam. I suggested a pastiche of the eight-pagers or Tijuana Bibles, early American sex comics in no. 19. (Ed. note. Many of those were drawn by Wesley Morse.

See issue one Bazooka Joe.) P: From your underground influences, you soon discovered the earlier American artists like George

McManus.

J: Sure, I like him very much, and George Herriman, Will Eisner, Roy Crane, Fred Opper's 'Happy Hooligan', oh there are so many! I was in touch with Real Free Press, Amsterdam who had archives and worked on the covers of their reprint editions. It was very good study to work exactly in the spirit and style of other artists and see how they do it.

P: You must have read Tintin when you were young.

when did Herge first influence you?

J: I'd read Tintin as a child but I forgot about it. My favourite had been The Crab with the Golden Claws. The start of looking at Herge again came from the drawings made by Mark Smeets, which were much influenced by Herge, but Smeets did such different things. The spirit of the undergrounds was more my style then, but when I rebought all the old Tintins I had lost I found so much quality and professionalism in them. I thought this man is very important. I've re-read them all and . . . it's truly fantastic. His drawing is beautiful and

his stories are so solid. P: And his drawing style hadn't been brought into

it, the content is quite different.

Underground comics before . . . J: No! Sometimes if people say your material looks like Herge, it's stupid. It's only because the surface looks like

P: Do you like this contrast? J: Yes, very much. At first the reader is taken by the gentle look of the drawing, which allows me to surprise him all the more strongly, because it has a second level, the content. For instance, the set of postcards, 'Ten Fears', are I hope artistic but at the same time quite disturbing. In the beginning I drew in Herge's style to study how he did it and I found it suited me well. I could draw all the details, architecture, and design things. You can make the major story about the people in the strip and then underneath that you can have a minor story about a little dog or a chair and it can all be seen very clearly. At first it was a study, then I couldn't think of

doing anything else. It started to be my own jacket. P: Herge always tries to represent reality, using photographs and references. With your design background, you prefer to create your own settings

and other things ... J: Yes, I can show my designs. When I do buildings, I don't have to document them like Herge. I build them where I need them and design them for that drawing. Herge tries to take the reader to the real world. I take the reader to my world.

P: What do you like about Herge's stories?

J: He knows how to tell a story, how to cut the pages. His moving of the characters is very good and there is always another story in the same frames. There are so many things to see, it looks so lively. But the panels are not complicated. You don't feel manipulated by him. By having the frames simple, you know exactly what a little change in a frame means, so you can react directly. Like Hitchcock's way of telling stories in the movies - the way of cutting and camera positions all have their value. they tell you something. Herge did this also, he created his language

P: You invented the name 'The Clear Line' (see page 30) for a catalogue at a Herge exhibition in Rotterdam in 1977.





△ FROM L'EXPO '58 ET LE STYLE ATOME, MAGIC STRIP

P: And the name stuck! J: Yes - I wasn't that serious, 'The Clear Line' would just be a book title on people who had something in common. Afterwards people jumped to it too seriously. You can tell something from the line, the way you draw, but if you are not going into the mentality of the different artists, then you have only been talking about half of it. Building stories, telling stories clearly, that you can't see from the surface. People forget those other aspects. P: Right, and there is no 'movement' as such, simply different people adopting qualities of Herge and the

Brussels School . . J: Yes, I'm not in the Clear Line movement. I have more contact with Ever Meulen, Spiegelman and Mariscal, on the surface we don't look similar, but we have common interacto

P: Let's backtrack a minute and trace how your work spread outside of Holland. You organised a book of



strips called Cocktail Comix

J: That was at the end of Modern Papier, in 1973, I was in touch with a publisher and invited most of the artists from Tante Leny in it. I wrote to Ever Meulen in Brussels, as I'd seen a small drawing by him in a Belgian Underground. Submarine, and asked him for a story. I contacted the Dutch artist Willem living in Paris. So it was really a

cocktail!

P: And after Cocktail Comix? J: There came a response from France. Willem liked my work very much and asked me to draw a story written by him. I accepted and that was the story. 'Enslaved by the Needle' which appeared in Charlie magazine in 1973.

That was a break for me in France. P: That story and five later ones also from Charlie were collected in your book Modern Art in 1980.

J: Yes, I designed the book, It was a limited edition of 2,000 from Real Free Press. Futuropolis, my French publishers are re-issuing it; the stories will be published in Heavy Metal, all except the title story, 'Modern Art',

which is reserved for RAW. P: What other strips have you drawn?

J: At the same time as Charlie I did stories for children in a Dutch magazine, Jippo. The series is called 'Katoen en Pinball' ("Cotton and Pinball"). I try to make a funny story on an aspect of society, for example money or freedom. of expression. I don't modify my style too much, though they are perhaps simpler. I did nine stories each of about forty pages.



▲ FROM RIC ET CLAIRE, FUTUROPOLIS P: What attracts you to comics for children?

J: Well I have a daughter. Woody, so I want to do something for her, I think I know how to speak to children. P: Ever since you appeared in Charlie your work has been very popular in France.

J: Yes, there is more interest in my comics there than in Holland, However I still have some regular work here in Vrii Nederland (Free Netherlands), a weekly newspaper. I do a two panel cartoon for children called 'Not This Way, But That Way', It looks like an oldfashioned educational strip but in fact it shows children that if you do it this way or that way, it isn't good either way. The only thing is to judge for yourself.

P: You like to leave your endings open? J: I like to leave some doubts. There are no easy answers I leave several interpretations. Of course there are bits that will influence the reader, but I don't want to say 'This is good, that is bad'. I just want to show a slice of life and let the reader draw from it what he wants. People can make their own choice, though I've made mine already

before! P: Born in the troubled late sixtles. Underground comics have always been strongly associated with politics and protest, is there a 'message' in your

stories? J: I don't think so, no. In my earliest strips I always had a political point of view - and always in my social life. But I believe I've grown. I think politics are a disgusting mess, all these parties squabbling, all these factions - it's really Bleechh!! Now I'm much more interested in cultural phenomena, because that comes from people, more than all this politics. It's the best way to learn about people - it concerns everybody, because all societies have cultural aspects. I am also interested in anthropology. One aspect of my stories is that the world is playing a game with you, even if you think that you have a big influence in your life and are in control. And there is always a gap between what you see and what is really going on. Particularly Jopo De Pojo - he's always mistaken in what he sees, he creates his own world. Most people do that

P: Where did Jopo come from? What does his name mean?

J: It doesn't mean anything - just the sound. When I first drew him, he had Tintin's pants but was more a rocker who combs his hair right up. When I started to do longer Jopo stories, I thought I did enough on Herge and stopped doing the pants. Peter Pontiac, another artist on Tante Leny said 'You're crazy - I like his pants - he looks so stupid in them!!' So I kept the pants! In the beginning Jopo was close to me. He's a bit shy and likes to be in the background. Now Anton Makassar and Pierre Van Genderen are closer to me. Anton is an inventor, a lunatic. I like him very much, I can let him do many things. Pierre is the fat little working man who just works his own

way and doesn't care what happens. P: Where do their names come from?

J: Makassar is named after the 'Anti-Macassar', the small cloth that used to keep the heads of armchairs clean from greasy hair. Oil came from Macassar in the Dutch Indes. Van Genderen is a common Dutch name; it implies being a bit simple with no pretensions.

P: Is there a danger of sticking too much in the fifties?

J: Oh yes, you must try to find your own way and don't stick to nostalgla. When we began, nobody was nostalgic. Ever Meulen and I had a lot of interest in things which many people considered old-fashioned. But we thought they had a certain value and we wanted to express it. But after a time it was better for him and me to go our own way in style and drawing and not look too much over our shoulders. I understand how people starting in comics now are interested in the Fifties and























▲FROM A JOPO DE POJO STRIP ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN OOR, 1975

want to do something like that. Creating something new from nothing is impossible - it has always grown out of the past. As a young artist you have to go through various periods in history to build up some kind of background. I think that's what is happening now

P: Can you describe how you put a story together? J: You start with a story to tell. You make very rough sketches of which scenes go after one another, then count how many pages you need for the story. You then sketch little panels to see if it's possible to have a cliff hanger at the end of each page, how the end looks and the title panel at the beginning. You can then work on the dialogue, which is very important as it influences the characters place in the panel. Someone who starts talking stands on the left and the main actor of the story moves from left to right. It's not always like that - you can play with it — but there are some rules in reading. So now you know how much space you need for each drawing and you divide it immediately into frames. There is a risk that while drawing you lose sight of the whole because you're so busy on a detail, so it is good that you decide on the number and size of the frames. Then you draw the speech balloons to know the space you need for the dialogue and bit by bit you have the black and white pages. I think the end of the story is very important, so I start at the end and the beginning at the same time.

P: How do you draw your 'Clear Lines'? People may think you draw them straight onto the paper J: Oh no, I start with rough sketches on tracing paper until I get the best pose. Then on the other side of the tracing paper I draw over it, correcting all my mistakes. Then I turn it over again and draw the correct lines and it transfers onto the cartridge paper as a clear line, keeping it clean to ink. And before you draw it onto the cartridge paper, you can move it around to find the right spot for it

in the frame P: Your title lettering is always very original. J: I'm fond of lettering. There are lots of Art Deco

influences, but now I am going my own way again. I like the harmonious idea of types - the right type face for P: Do you have any plans to write longer more

sustained strips yourself? J: I have had an idea on the shelf for about six, seven years now. It will be about sixty pages and deals with occupied countries, how people react during and after occupation. I have been reading lots of books on the subject. I think I'll set it in a fantasy world, so I can put in

any situation. Who knows, sometime it must come out?! P: You always put so much observation in your street scenes. Where do these details come from?

J: That's how I see life. When I walk down the street I see everything that can happen there and wonder. Who's that guy? Why is he doing that? And when I draw, I can't show people doing nothing - there's always something going on in the street.

P: Talking of which, Haarlem streets have a lot of dog turds on them, that's not unlike in your strips! J: (Laughter) There are alot of dogs here. In New York they have a law against it.

P and J (together): Pooper Scoopers! (Laughter)



IN ENGLISH DOUTCH TREAT (February 1977) - 'Electro Mania'. two page strip and 'Incredible Upside Down', one page colour strip, along with strips by other Tante Leny artists. Kitchen Sink.

OWIPE OUT 1 & 2 (1979) - covers and introductions for compilations of Underground reprints. Real Free Praes

OTHE PAPALAGI - illustrations for an inverted anthropological study of the civilised world by a tribal chief from West Samoa. Real Free Press.

OMODERN ART (July 1980) — a limited edition (2,000) hardback collection of six colour strips. Real Free Press. ORAW 1 (1980) - "I"II Play The Blues For You" - Jooo

de Pojo sings Albert King. One page strip.

Million', eight page colour strip.

ORAW 2 (1980) - cover, coloured by Francoise Mouly. 'The Clock Strikes', three page strip, and 'The Last Word In Fashion', one page strip, Both with Anton Makassar, O HEAVY METAL (October 1980) - four Jopo de Poio one-line cartoons and the strip from RAW 1. ORAW 3 (1981) - script for Ever Meulen's 'Dazed

Events' ORIP OFF 11 (Autumn 1982) - '50 Years Ago - The Adventures of Herge', three page strip.

O BIZARRE SEX 10 (December 1982) - contents page strip. Kitchen Sink.

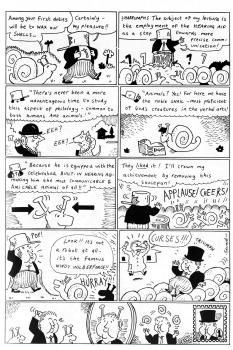
ORAW 5 (1983) - 'The Mirror', one page illustration and 'Handy' with Anton Makassar and Pierre van Genderen, one page colour strip.

OTEN FEARS - a set of ten postcards, available via Titan Distributors OHEAVY METAL (December 1983) - 'Chance In A

## Windy Wilbertorce







IF YOUR INTEREST IS IN COMICS, T.V. OR MOVIES, SAND S.A.E. FOR LIST.



## 0.1.4.8.0.

This feature is about the basics of black and white photocopying. If you want to make your own magazine, here's a guide on how to do-it-yourself, with advice from Fast Fiction Editor, Phil Elliott and Eddie Campbell, author of Alec.

'The quality of photocopy reproduction has reached an extremely high standard, with some machines being on a par with the best that lithography can offer. For producing a small zine photocopying is probably the cheapest and quickest means of printing available to date!' Phil Elliott.

Economically it makes sense. Before the widespread availability of photocopy machines, the best way to print anything was by willingsraply or litho. This requires expensive photographic plates, the cost of printers' skill, settling, up time and then you will have to wait anything up to two weeks to see the result. The New Technology of Xerography requires none of these and allows, volu to print as few as five copies of vour first issue.

☐ The cost of copying

A4-sized photocopies are cheapest. An A4 sheet one side only costs between 7p and 10p. 'Don't pay more than 10p!', says Phil. 'With double-sided copies prices can vary between 10% on the single-sided price to more than twice the price; it pays to shop around!' Eddie Campbell comments, 'A3-sized copies tend to be slower and have no run-on discount. A4 prices in comparison can usually be relied on to decrease with the number you buy. On a run of 200 or 300 on a fast machine you may be paying 3p or less per side. If you can gain access to an office copier that gives acceptable image quality, you can run off a few cheap or even free ones.' So it is in your own best interests to check out all the

Shopping around
Take time to decide which

facilities are the best — it isn't always the Print Shop in the High Street. Any business with a copier in its office can offer its services, however not all copiers are brilliant.

Servicing can be neglected. The glass too needs to be clean and polished to avoid fingerprints or dust appearing in the copy. The lens and toner need regular attention. The toner is really the link' and can be fluid or nowder (fluid is perhaps better as powder images can rub off easily). When the toner needs refilling a light indicates on the console. If these things are neglected you will get marks on the copies, the image may be out of focus and the copies may be grey and patchy with images that can be rubbed off with the finger tips.

Small copiers, like the average library machine, are O.K. for the odd one-off but are not advisable for large numbers. If they are in constant use, they are inclined to overheat and this will cause the paper to warp, which can be impossible to straighten out.

Finally, a sloppy shop assistant is worse than useless or may be too busy to attend to what you ask. If you're not getting any cooperation it's time to go somewhere else! But once you've found the right place, stick with it

Devious! But an important

#### PART ONE: THE VIRTUES OF XEROGRAPHY

factor, Of course you would like to make a poritif but that is less likely than making your money back. There is a tradition, if seems, among the small press to sell zines at cover price below the cost of producing them, often out of concern over selling copies. To sell a zine for 10p when it costs 20p is seriesels at I teast sell it at cost and make back the morey your in it properly in it properly likely to you could not be selling copies. To cost a zine for 10p when it costs and make back the morey your in it properly likely it you can be selling copies. The cost of the properly in its properly likely you can be selling you will be selling to the cost of the cost of the properly in the properly likely you can be selling you will be selled in the cost of the properly in the properly likely you can be selling you will be selled in the properly likely will

on As oppies cost 12p each, An AS eight-page zine, which is two double-sided AA, will cost 24p each. If you print a large number if will cost a little less than that per copy. Your cover price should be between 25p and 40p. Probably you'll have spent money on pens, apper, gille and card as well; these hidden expenses have to be taken into account too!

Next issue: more advice including preparing artwork, stapling, hand-colouring, reductions and distribution. The last word goes to Eddie Campbell who summed it all up in the introduction to his zine, How To Get There:

... we take the whole caboodle to a little family corner-shop where they have a top quality xerox machine that prints solid blacks, reduces by any ratio we could want and we see the whole thing printed in an hour or so, retouching the artwork as we go along with Tipp-Ex and felt-tip. This is what like about the current situation. Comics get produced fast. Not for me the old style of leaving the job with the printer for two weeks and crossing fingers. Making the books has become an immediate physical process... Fast Fiction, a neat phrase for the new small press game. When the dust clears it will be interesting to see if our fastness has taken us anywhere!"



THAT WAS ALEC MacGARRY'S FIRST IMPRESSION OF DANNY GREY'S FAMOUS KING CANUTE — THE CAMELOT OF ENGLISH PUBLIC HOUSES TO HEAR HIM SPEAK—

I'VE BEEN PUTTING OUT THESE ALEC MacGARRY STORIES IN A VARIETY OF FORMS OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS. AND THIS YEAR FARE PLANNING AN ALBUM OF THE FIRST SIX. AROUND THE NINTH- THIS ONE-IT BECOMES CLEAR THAT THE SERIES PIVOTS AROUND A PUB CALLED THE KING CANUTE.

Eddie Campbell

BUT FOR NOW, IT'S SUNDAY MORNING - GREY AND MacGARRY SLEPT ON THE FLOOR AT THE GODFREYS' HOUSE



DANNY WENT OUT AND
EXTRAVAGANTLY BOUGHT A CRATE
OF MILK - NOTHING LIKE IT FOR
THE MORNING AFTER (HE ONCE
CONSIDERED HAVING SOME TSHIRTS PRINTED WITH "SAYE



BREAKFAST THEN WE ALL VISIT



HIS MOTHER-EMILY - 'EM' - M FOR MOTHER- (HONEST) - WE'RE SITTING ON THE BACK LAWN IN AN ACCIDENTAL MATRIARCHAL-SYMBOLIC ARRANGEMENT -



THE KING CANUTE IS IN THE SAME BUNCH OF HOUSES BY THE RIVER - WE GO ROUND THERE IN THE EVENING -



THAT IS, EM WAS ON A CHAIR AND SITTING NEAREST, HER DAUGHTER PLUS JEN AND HER DAUGHTER PAMELA AND EER DAUGHTER PAMELA AND ALE THIS NONSENSE GOING THROUGH MY NOGGIN BECAUSE IT'S ONE OF THOSE DAYS WITH NOT MUCH TO DO-



MacG. PLAYS POOL WITH A GUY NAMED LEN WAITE - THEN SOMEBODY ELSE PLAYS - IT'S ONE OF THOSE EVENINGS WITH NOT MUCH TO DO —



THE INTERESTING THINGS WERE HAPPENING ELSEWHERE-ON OTHER NIGHTS—TO BEGIN WITH DANNY BROKE HIS FOOT.



THE GODFREYS, DANNY AND A GIRL-FRIEND OF HIS (NOT TOSEPHINE OR VALERIE-ANOTHER ONE) WERE GOING TO SEE WOODY ALLENS ANWE HALL AT THE CLASSIC.



AND SINCE IT WAS THE FILM'S LAST NIGHT HE SAT THROUGH THE WHOLE THING BEFORE JOHN DROVE HIM TO THE HOSPITAL -



THE FIRST LHEAR OF ANY OF THIS IS A FEW DAYS LATER WHEN GREY COMES INTO THE FACTORY WITH HIS LEG IN A STOOKIE (AS WE CALL IT IN GLASGOW)















WHEN DANNY GREY EVENTUALLY GETS THE PLASTER OFF HE AND MacGARRY TAKE A TRAIN ALONG TO BRENTWOOD FOR A DRINK-



EVER HAVE THE OVERSENSITIVE FEELING THAT SOMETHING'S GOING TO GO WRONG .. A FEELING LIKE SOMEONE HAD SANDPAPERED THE SOLES OF YOUR FEET-



#### IT WAS LATER, ON THE WAY BACK-















MacGARRY IS STILL WAITING FOR THE PUNCH LINE -



THAT WAS THE INTER-CITY GOING PAST ABOUT 12 INCHES AWAY —





THESE LITTLE INCIDENTS BREAK THINGS UP IN RETROSPECT —
THEY GET YOU NOWHERE EXCEPT GIVING YOU SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT — THEY INDICATE A LARGER PASSAGE OF TIME THAN THE ROUTINE EAT, DRINK, SLEEP WORK, GET PAID, TAKE THE DIRTY CLOTHES TO THE LAUNDERETTE.



THE SECOND TIME MacGARRY DRINKS IN THE KING CANUTE IS LATER IN THE YEAR



HE MEETS RICHIE- ONE OF THE OLD KING CANUTE CROWD WHO FIGURES IN SOME OF GREY'S ANECDOTES -



AND RICHIE GO IN THERE IN LONG -TAILED SUITS MARY DUG OUT OF THE LOFT -



GREY AND MacGARRY SLEEP ON RICHIE'S FLOOR AND IN THE MORNING RICH DOES A ROYAL COOKED BREAKFAST-



HE'S LIKE THAT, RICHIE ...DOESN'T SAY A LOT- BUT THERE ISN'T MUCH HE WON'T DO FOR A FRIEND (Alec now has a face for another of Grey's old anecdotes...



IT WAS IN THE CANUTE A FEW YEARS AGO — MARY (WHO RAN THE PLACE THEN - SHE'S DECEASED - SCOTTISH ANGEL) NOTICED DANNY WASN'T HIMSELF.



(Don't take these pics literally— I wasn't there—I even imagined this in a variety of different locations, before first seeing the actual one—though this is certainly the window Danny tried to punch in when he threw his fit-)



THAT DANNY GREY, THE GREAT SOLVER OF OTHER PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS, MIGHT HAVE A FEW TURBULENT ANXIETIES OF HISOWN



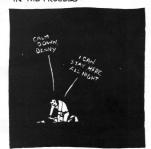
dropped out of sight for ten days at Christmas, once when he found himself dragged into a fight between the Godfreys and Just Walked out



OR THAT THEY COULD POSSIBLY ERUPT UNCONTROLLABLY LIKE THIS—



IT WAS RICHIE WHO GOT DANNY HOME, LOSING SEVERAL TEETH IN THE PROCESS -



AND WHEN DANNY WOKE NEXT MORNING (he was married then...)





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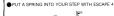


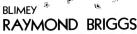




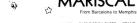












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●EDIE CAMPBELL is from Clasgow and lives in Bischood. Which is an admirer of Million Cauth in a series of Million Cauth in the series of Alec Major In this series of Alec Major In this series of Alec Major In prisons. One influence on me personally was the father of a friend of mine in Glasgow, a bard-working man with a love of sport and company and a fine memory for the story-tricks pricked up at matches, in wage queues and top decks of buses."

PHIL ELLIOTT edits Fast Fiction Magazine and is drawing the 'Doc Choas' serial written by David Thorpe and planned to appear next year in Pure Entertainment, an American magazine. He has recently designed for Fiorucci several colour stickers and done illustrations for La Palette's new tashipo colliders.

HUNT EMERSON Who?!

▼ MYRA HANCOCK publishes her own line of MYRA Magazines; her latest, MYRA 4 is available from ESCAPE for 50p plus post. The takes her Romance seriously



and has been known to peddle her warms as a cigarette girl on and Look Market. "I'm sick of melling women"s cartoons about

MAN HUGHES is in his third
 HIS HIS great favourites
 HIS HIS Balbera cartoons and

the Doctor Seuss books. He is designing spreads for Smash Hits, drawing 'Geoff the Cat' for Just 17 and has a new ZIT,

PAUL JOHNSON frequently talks about ceasing to draw and paint altogether but never seems to have the time to carryouth sthreat. If like to work in a variety of drawing styles, my technique changing to suit the aims of each particular piece.\* His recent publication GRAB-BAG shows the diversity of his visual ambitions.

CHRIS LONG specialised in Film at college, after which he drew story-strips for Frigidaire in Rome. He now illustrates for NME and elsewhere and has story-boarded a video for Derek Jarman. 'I dress to the left', we have been told.



▲ ED PINSENT studied Fine Art at Lanchester Polly. He's been drawing and publishing many story-stripe for just over a year. He makes Super 8 film shorts and plays clarinet, but not at the same time. His younger steste Edith came up with the name Windy Wilbertore. On Windy my Influences On Windy Miller Meritiman, Rupart, Georges Melies, Colonel Billins and others.

● SAVAGE PENCIL, to many the Sounds familiar, is a big fan of Ed Sounds familiar, is a big fan of Ed 'Big Daddy' Roth. Not long after he started satirizing rock in his control strips in 1977, he also started playing it. Clearl-living Savage bab been in at least two bands, The Art Attacks and The Tagmemics. Attacks own magazine, Corpsemeat, costs 400 direct from Sounds. In France his work appeared in Decemerate Art too! Facape

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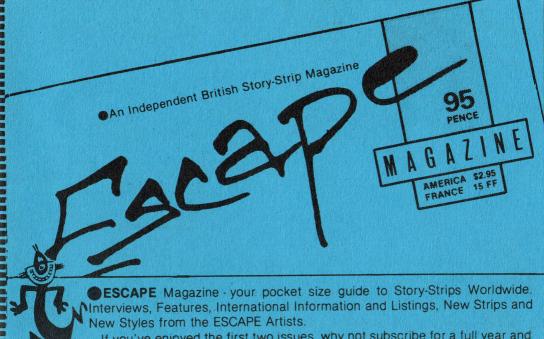
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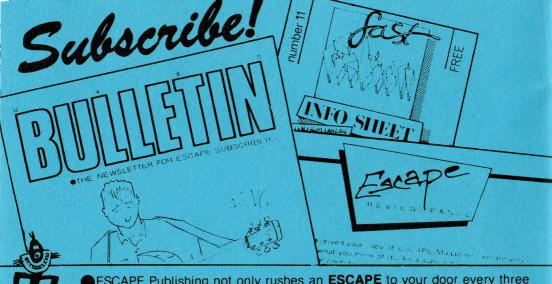
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